

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1875.—TEN PAGES.

NUMBER 257.

## CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS

## CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS

We beg to announce that our stock of finished vehicles, in VARIETY, EXTENT, and QUALITY, has never been equaled by any similar display, embracing the newest designs in

Landaus, Landaulets, Barouches, Grand Victorias, Double Suspension, Cabriolets, Vis-a-Vis, Phaetons, T-Carts, etc.

Including, also, every variety of the

## "BREWSTER WAGON"

THE STANDARD FOR QUALITY.

Special attention is called to our "Improved Side-Bar Coupling," by which we produce a PERFECTLY EASY, LEVEL-RIDING, HALF-SPRING WAGON, without increased weight or cost.

## BREWSTER & CO.,

OF BROOME-ST.

Fifth-av., corner Fourteenth-st.,

NEW YORK.

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## SUN UMBRELLAS, &c.

## MANNHEIMER BROTHERS

WILL OFFER TO-DAY AT

## POPULAR PRICES,

2,000 SUN UMBRELLAS, in Serge and Boiled Silk, with Novelties in Pearl, Ivory, Ebony, Shell, Topaz, Silver, and Buffalo-horn handles.

500 DOZ. PARIS AND JAPANESE FANS, comprising Silk and Satin in all Colors, with Ebony, Ivory, Gilt, and Silver Stocks.

300 DOZ. FRENCH CORSETS, Embroidered and Plain, at large reduction from former prices.

500 DOZ. SILK TIES AND HAND-KERCHIEFS in all the new Colors and Designs, at 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, and \$1 each.

1,000 LADIES' LINEN SUITS in Natural Color and Drabs, Embroidered and Plain, at very low prices.

Remember the Address,

292 & 300 WEST MADISON-ST.,

OPPOSITE CARPENTER-ST.

CLOTHING.

## OLD RELIABLE PUTNAM

## One-Price Clothing House.

Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's Clothing and Furnishing Goods Retail at Wholesale Prices.

SPRING OVERCOATS, in the styles.

"NOBBY" CASSIMERE SUITS, from ten to thirty dollars.

FANTALONS, from two dollars and seventy-five cents upwards, in every variety of material.

BOYS' SUITS, as low as three dollars, and suits to eighteen dollars.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,

131 and 133 Clark-st.,

117 Madison-st.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

## SHIRTS!

To order, from medium to finest grades. Full lines in stock of our own manufacture. We are prepared to make shirts to order in eight hours, when necessary.

WILSON BROS.,

MEN'S FURNISHERS,

67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago.

Pho's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

LAWN MOWER.

BUY NONE BUT THE

## EXCELSIOR Lawn Mower.

W. H. BANKS & CO.,

SOLE WESTERN AGENTS,

54 & 56 South Canal-st.,

CORNER WASHINGTON.

ALL KINDS LAWN MOWERS REPAIRED.

FINANCIAL.

Fourth National Bank Stock.

For sale—Fifty Shares at \$90 per share.

LYONS & GAGE,

117 Washington-st.,

Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

\$5,000 to \$10,000.

Cash to invest in legitimate Manufacturing or Manufacturing business by a party of unquestionable resources and credit, with particular reference to the City of Chicago, with particular reference to the City of Chicago, with particular reference to the City of Chicago.

Wanted for cash—two or three hundred dollars, for a party of unquestionable resources and credit, with particular reference to the City of Chicago, with particular reference to the City of Chicago, with particular reference to the City of Chicago.

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## FURNITURE.

## GEO. GILBERT,

267 & 269 Wabash-av.,

Desires to call the attention of all in search of Fine or Medium Furniture, in "PARLOR," "CHAMBER," "LIBRARY," "DINING-ROOM," "HALL," or other pieces of Furniture.

Our assortment is now complete, and of FANCY and INLAIN TABLES and STANDS we have an assortment UNEQUALED, in fact everything requisite for any room in the house, and are selling at prices that will commend themselves. We "CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD," for the same quality of goods "EAST OR WEST." A call will SATISFY THE MOST INCREDULOUS. A call solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. GILBERT,

Furniture Manufacturer and Dealer,

267 & 269 Wabash-av.

COAL.

## BRACKETBUSH, DICKSON & CO.,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF

## Coal and Coke

WILLOW GROVE.

YOUNGHOENY (Gas Coal).

HOCKING VALLEY.

BLOSSBURGH.

LACKAWANNA (all sizes).

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Special Inducements made to large Customers and Dealers.

MAIN OFFICE:

No. 1 W. Randolph-st.

RAILROAD YARD:

S. W. cor. Carroll and Morgan-sts.

TO EXCHANGE.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE—We wish to exchange for improved or unimproved real estate in any part of the United States, a large tract of land in the State of Illinois, containing about 1,000 acres, and well adapted for farming purposes. The land is well watered, and the soil is fertile. The buildings are in good repair, and the stock is well cared for. The price is \$100,000. The land is well adapted for farming purposes. The land is well watered, and the soil is fertile. The buildings are in good repair, and the stock is well cared for. The price is \$100,000.

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## TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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Carriage and delivery: Free within the city limits. Outside, 50 cents per week.

Address: THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

## TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

**WOLFE'S THEATRE**—Handel street, between Clark and LaSalle. *Robinson Crusoe*. Afternoon and evening.

**WYCKOFF'S THEATRE**—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. *Robinson Crusoe*. Afternoon and evening.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC**—Herald street, between Madison and Monroe. *Robinson Crusoe*. Afternoon and evening.

**ADOLPH THEATRE**—Dearborn street, corner Madison. *Robinson Crusoe*. Afternoon and evening.

**THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**—The Grand Agency of "The Plague".

**SOCIETY MEETINGS.**

**BERNARD LODGE, No. 41, A. F. & A. M.**—Special communication, Friday evening, May 7, 1875. *Robinson Crusoe*. Afternoon and evening.

**W. B. WARREN LODGE, No. 29, A. F. & A. M.**—Special communication, Friday evening, May 7, 1875. *Robinson Crusoe*. Afternoon and evening.

## The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, May 8, 1875.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT.

The railroad war has resulted in a fresh reduction, the Baltimore & Ohio yesterday placing at \$7 the fare to Pittsburg.

Another German Catholic, loyal to his Pope at the risk of incurring Bismarck's displeasure, is a subject for future organization. This time it is the Prince Bishop of Breslau who suffers martyrdom. He has been banished to the Bohemian frontier for violation of the Prussian ecclesiastical laws.

There will be experienced throughout the land a general feeling of relief at the assurance that the United States Government cannot be held responsible for the correctness of the date on the Mecklenburg medal, and that, if it should transpire that a mistake of eleven days had been made, the consequences will not be serious.

The religious revolution in Mexico, arising out of the publication of church reforms and the expulsion of the Sisters of Charity, is said to be extending rapidly. A village has been pillaged and burned, business is at a standstill, and the inhabitants are seeking safety in flight. In the State in which the revolution began an extra session of the Legislature has been convened to discuss measures for the suppression of the rebellion.

There was no session of the Brooklyn Court yesterday, some of the counsel being engaged elsewhere. Mr. EVANS intimated that the close of the trial was near at hand; Mr. BRACE named the 25th inst. as the date when the present proceedings would be concluded; while the Brooklyn *People* outline a programme which carries the rendering of the verdict as far as the middle of June. The latter estimate would seem to be nearest the probable mark, in view of the time likely to be consumed by Judge NICHOLS in reviewing the evidence and preparing his charge to the jury.

It now transpires that ex-Commissioner DOUGLASS' crowning weakness was his unwarranted leniency toward illicit distilleries. It is said that many cases of flagrant violation of the revenue laws were brought to his notice, but that the Commissioner, instead of prosecuting them as in duty bound, filed his name and allowed the frauds to go on without hindrance. This policy was not in accordance with Secretary BARNES' way of doing business, and upon the Secretary's re-reading the facts in the case to the President, Mr. DOUGLASS' marching order was immediately issued.

The Secretary of the Treasury, with a view to retrenchment in his department, has very properly set on foot an investigation as to the propriety of abolishing some of the many interior ports of delivery which are a source of considerable expense to the Government without compensating revenue. This economical scheme was well inaugurated last year in the consolidation of many of the smaller customs districts on the Atlantic coast, and has been found to work much more to the advantage of the Government, and at the same time to furnish all needed facilities to merchants.

An act of uncommon bravery was performed by the man in charge of the Adams Express car which left here Thursday night by the West Wayne Road. A masked robber entered the car near Lima, O., and fired two shots at the guard, Mr. GEORGE H. PARR, before the latter could get at his own pistol. When he did so, he sent a bullet through the robber's brain. The contents of the car were of great value. In these days, the guardian who does not himself make away with his trust is becoming rare. The one who defends it at the great risk of his life is rarer still. It is refreshing to read of France's fearless discharge of his duty.

According to the phraseology of a resolution adopted by the Woman's Missionary Society in this city, the young ladies who are sent out by the Society are somewhat resembled in their affairs of the heart. If a fair convert of heathen should marry out of the Society, she would be a "fallen sister," and the money expended for her outfit and passage, and, accordingly, if she would not remain single, she must either content herself with a male missionary, or else be careful to fall in love with some young man who will gallantly assume accounts with the Society. Both are said to be unwise; they can give themselves away unobserved by any prior line of this sort.

The Chicago produce markets were generally weak yesterday, with more doing. New pork was moderately active and 10¢ per lb. lower, closing at \$21.50 per cwt. and \$22.50 for June. Lard was dull and easy, closing at \$15.40 cash, and

\$15.55 for June. Meats were moderately active, but easier, at 8¢ for shoulders, 11¢ for short ribs, and 12¢ for short ends. Highwines were quiet and steady at \$1.15 per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and unchanged. Flour was in fair demand and steady. Wheat was active and weak, closing 26¢, at \$1.09 cash, and \$1.04 for June. Corn was active and lower, closing at 72¢ cash, and 74¢ for June. Oats were more active and 1¢ lower, closing at 61¢ for May, and 62¢ for June. Rye was quiet and easy at \$1.07 (1.07). Barley was very dull and steady at \$1.30 for May. Hogs were active and 10¢ lower. Sales chiefly at \$7.25 @ \$7.50. The cattle and sheep markets were quiet and unchanged.

In view of the return made yesterday by one of Sheriff ADAMS' deputies, who served a process on the gambler McDONALD to satisfy a bail bond forfeited by another gambler, who reported "no property found," it will be interesting to note whether in the future, as in the past, McDONALD is accepted as a surety for all sorts of criminals. It might also be worth while for the State's Attorney to inquire what has become of the property which McDONALD swore he was possessed of, when he was examined as to his qualifications as a bondsman, or, possibly, it would lack that for some peculiar reason the unsuccessful deputy was "struck out of a sudden" by blindness as to the existence of property.

In the Pennsylvania anthracite country the awful reign of idleness continues, and the weary from that region from day to day are freighted with the horrors attendant upon sloth, and poverty, and passion. Yesterday, at Wilkesbarre, no posse could be secured to aid the Constable in arresting the perpetrators of a dastardly assault, and at Kingston a procession of strikers immolated the effigy of a "black leg" (non-union) miner with much of the pomp and ceremony of an Arctic sacrifice. The really serious intelligence, however, comes in the statement that the owners of the largest mines in the district have deliberately flooded their property, thus adding months to the period of unproductiveness which the scouring future proclaims.

The wordy duel between GLADSTONE and the DISRAELI Ministry still continues in the British House of Commons. Yesterday GLADSTONE savagely attacked the budget, censuring the method of stating the treasury account so as to conceal deficiencies, and pointing out an increase of expenditures of £1,500,000 during one year of Conservative government, and stating that an experience of thirty years had shown that the public debt had been swollen more by froth loans than it had been decreased by surpluses. He claimed that the tendency was to abandon old and well-tried methods, and to delude the country from the safe road to finance. In reply, Sir STANLEY NORMAN defended the budget, and said that GLADSTONE had formerly approved of the system he now opposed.

**IS THERE ANY OFFICIAL RESPONSIBILITY?**  
Mr. JAMES F. ROOR, a respectable attorney of this city, has given a professional opinion to the effect that the Chief Inspector of Grain in this city is not under any legal obligation to pay over to his successor or to the State the accumulated fees in his hands, on the ground that the money was collected in excess of legal authority, and cannot be legally claimed by the State.

The law authorizes the Board of Commissioners to fix the rates of charges for inspection of grain, and adds:  
"Which charges shall be regulated in such a manner as to be consistent with the duty of the Board to secure sufficient revenue to meet the necessary expenses of the service of inspection, and no more."  
The Commissioners are also authorized to fix from time to time the compensation of the various officers, which are included in the expenses of the Board of Inspection.  
During Mr. HANSEN's term as Chief Inspector, the fees and charges collected for inspection exceeded the expenditures of the office by about \$25,000, which sum, upon being removed from office, he refused to pay over. Mr. ROOR advises HANSEN that the law does not contemplate any surplus or excess, and no authority is given to collect a cent more than is required. He suggests that the illegal fees, parties who have paid this surplus, should be made to go on without hindrance. This policy was not in accordance with Secretary BARNES' way of doing business, and upon the Secretary's re-reading the facts in the case to the President, Mr. DOUGLASS' marching order was immediately issued.

The Secretary of the Treasury, with a view to retrenchment in his department, has very properly set on foot an investigation as to the propriety of abolishing some of the many interior ports of delivery which are a source of considerable expense to the Government without compensating revenue. This economical scheme was well inaugurated last year in the consolidation of many of the smaller customs districts on the Atlantic coast, and has been found to work much more to the advantage of the Government, and at the same time to furnish all needed facilities to merchants.

An act of uncommon bravery was performed by the man in charge of the Adams Express car which left here Thursday night by the West Wayne Road. A masked robber entered the car near Lima, O., and fired two shots at the guard, Mr. GEORGE H. PARR, before the latter could get at his own pistol. When he did so, he sent a bullet through the robber's brain. The contents of the car were of great value. In these days, the guardian who does not himself make away with his trust is becoming rare. The one who defends it at the great risk of his life is rarer still. It is refreshing to read of France's fearless discharge of his duty.

According to the phraseology of a resolution adopted by the Woman's Missionary Society in this city, the young ladies who are sent out by the Society are somewhat resembled in their affairs of the heart. If a fair convert of heathen should marry out of the Society, she would be a "fallen sister," and the money expended for her outfit and passage, and, accordingly, if she would not remain single, she must either content herself with a male missionary, or else be careful to fall in love with some young man who will gallantly assume accounts with the Society. Both are said to be unwise; they can give themselves away unobserved by any prior line of this sort.

the amount appropriated, is the City Collector entitled to hold the excess or surplus? Or can the City Treasurer hold this surplus thus levied and collected? This is important, not only to the city, but to the several gentlemen holding these offices.  
But whether the collection of these fees was legal or not, it is not within the province of the Collector to dispute the authority under which he made the collection to the detriment of the city, or to the prejudice of the money in his hands from his principal. The money in his hands was received by him as an officer of the State, for the State, and was the money of the State, he being a mere agent to collect it; he is, therefore, bound to respond to the State for whatever money he thus collected, because an agent or receiver is not at liberty to withhold the money of his principal under pretense that in the transaction where it was collected there was some illegality. If Mr. ROOR's doctrine shall be recognized as the law of the State, and every public officer or executive, the legality of a tax levy and holding to the money, and every cashier, bank-teller, salesman, and others handling money, may set up a pretense of illegality in the transactions by which money was paid to him for his employer, and retain it, then the last vestige of official accountability will be destroyed, and all will be given over to whoever will take it.

**AN IMPORTANT DUTY.**  
The Chicago Association has now an opportunity to test the question whether it makes any difference in this city if an election be conducted according to the forms of law, or whether the law may be disregarded and a desired result can be accomplished by fraud.  
The injunction upon the canvass of the vote on the charter was really an embarrassment. So long as the vote was not canvassed and the result not declared, there was nothing to concern yet, but the whole State is now in a ferment, and the result of the election, except that secured by a judgment of a court declaring that election void. The law gives thirty days in which to file a bill with proofs to contest the election in the Circuit Court. A well-digested bill and a thorough array of testimony can now be prepared, and the case can be pushed with such speed as is allowable in chancery cases. To this the case would have to come at some time, and it is better that it should begin properly now than at some future date.

The Board of Health does an excellent, but almost unnoticed, work in condemning and destroying diseased and poisonous food which is offered for sale in our markets. The diseases thus prevented would cost much to cure and many of them would not be cured at all. Moreover, the knowledge of this vigilant inspection keeps butchers from trying to palm off bad meat upon their customers. Few persons, however, know how much of this sort of work is done here. The seizures give some idea of it, although it is impossible to say how much bad beef, mutton, veal, etc., escapes notice. During the month of April, the subordinates of the Health Department condemned 209,176 pounds of beef, 8 carcasses of mutton, 31 hogs, 12 calves, 321 lambs, 306 shoulders, 379 pounds of fresh meat and 3,400 pounds of corned meat, 48 chickens, 28 ducks, and 16 mice. Doubtless, beef, mutton, pork, veal, lamb, corned beef, chickens, ducks, and mice, in order to be in good condition as these seized were on our tables; but the evil would have been far greater had not the Board of Health done its work.  
This poisonous food is food for thought. Why should not the process which works so well in the case of estates be applied to drinkables? It would be an admirable measure of temperance reform. People who they should use beer, ale, and light wines instead of their liquor, and if their servants took lead them to indulge in whiskey and brandy, it is best that these liquors should be as pure as possible. A crank drunk is usually the result of inhaling vitriol and other deadly drugs, thinly disguised and sold as pure liquor. In our mighty multitudes of saloons, there are probably not ten in which a man can get a glass of unadulterated liquor. This great evil can be best reached by a system of rigid inspection. The detection of poisoned drinks is a matter of the highest importance. Any man who would do the necessary work of analysis. When drugged liquor is discovered, it should be promptly seized and destroyed. The result of this would be to cut off the enormous profits now made by dishonest saloon-keepers, and to force many of them to close their low resorts. Half the saloons in town would not pay if they had to buy pure liquor and retail it at the ruling rates. If the rates were advanced, the same good result would be reached in a different way. Many people would prefer to drink beer and ale to paying higher prices for liquor. The custom of the minor run-holes would fall off, and their proprietors would be forced to engage in some other business. The inspection of food has been proved by practice to be a success. Why should not inspection of drink be tried, too?

**THE ITALIAN GUARANTEES.**  
One of the methods adopted by BISMARCK to stir up the European war was to ask Italy whether or not she would support Germany in the latter's warfare against political Catholicism. An ambiguous answer was returned, and the semi-official Berlin *Post* at once announced that war with France was imminent, and that France would be supported by an Austro-Italian alliance. The incident has called attention to the peculiar relations between Italy and the Papacy. When VICTOR EMANUEL ascended the throne, he was really a Roman September 1870, and marched his victorious troops through the breach, he tried to make friends with the spiritual monarch, whose temporal power he had overthrown by giving him lavish guarantees. Italy is fettered by these guarantees now. They have so far been strictly observed, although they have utterly failed to reconcile Pius IX. with the loss of his temporalities. The Pope has ground out the word to the world as if he were really "the prisoner of the Vatican," instead of being at perfect liberty to go wherever he wishes and to do any sacerdotal act whatever. The guarantees promise to play no unimportant part in European politics in the near future. They are little more than a name to most readers, so that we reproduce their substance here.

The law of guarantees is divided into two parts. The first guarantees the prerogatives of the Pope and the Papacy. The second defines the relative rights and privileges of Church and State. The first part contains twelve articles. The person of the Pope is declared inviolable. Violence attempted or planned against him is to be punished as a similar offense against the King of Italy would be. He is to be treated as a royal personage. The fourth article charges the Italian revenues with an annual subsidy to the Pope, equal to the sum expended by him, before the conquest, in maintaining his palaces, the Sacred College, his diplomatic service. This amounts to some millions of francs every year, but His Holiness has so far declined to receive it, and it lies to his credit in the National Treasury. The Pope would also have a worldly wisdom by taking the money. He could not hurt Italy by the responsibility for the Papacy, the treasury, is made in any other way. The remaining articles guarantee the fullest liberty of spiritual action to the whole hierarchy, down to the lowliest monk, and promise official protection to all Conclaves and Ecclesiastical Councils. This last proviso may yet bring Italy into direct conflict with Germany. So far is this exemption from interference carried that no Government official can enter any building which the Pope is occupying permanently or temporarily, or in which any Conclave or Council is sitting, without the consent of the spiritual dignitary. No papers relating to the spiritual duties of the Papacy can be seized under any pretext. The Pope's correspondence is sacred, and he is endowed with the franking privilege.

The second part of the law concerns Church and State. The ecclesiastical authorities of Rome and the six suburbs of the city are expressly freed from the jurisdiction of the Italian Minister of Education. The secularization of ecclesiastical property is carried that no Government official can enter any building which the Pope is occupying permanently or temporarily, or in which any Conclave or Council is sitting, without the consent of the spiritual dignitary. No papers relating to the spiritual duties of the Papacy can be seized under any pretext. The Pope's correspondence is sacred, and he is endowed with the franking privilege.

The general weight of the English nation, and also of the decisions in many of the American courts, is that any act done in violation of this injunction is of itself void, and has no legal effect. It is true that in this case the Court refused to extend the temporary injunction, and refused to grant one as prayed by the amended bill, and the first injunction stands dissolved; but, perhaps, the canons of the return by the Court council would be made when the injunction was in force. It was illegal when made, and cannot be cured by a subsequent dissolution of the injunction. It is now legal for the Common Council to canvass the returns, and not to do so is to persist in an illegality which may prove embarrassing to the city in a business way hereafter.

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**POISONOUS FOOD AND DRINK.**  
The Board of Health does an excellent, but almost unnoticed, work in condemning and destroying diseased and poisonous food which is offered for sale in our markets. The diseases thus prevented would cost much to cure and many of them would not be cured at all. Moreover, the knowledge of this vigilant inspection keeps butchers from trying to palm off bad meat upon their customers. Few persons, however, know how much of this sort of work is done here. The seizures give some idea of it, although it is impossible to say how much bad beef, mutton, veal, etc., escapes notice. During the month of April, the subordinates of the Health Department condemned 209,176 pounds of beef, 8 carcasses of mutton, 31 hogs, 12 calves, 321 lambs, 306 shoulders, 379 pounds of fresh meat and 3,400 pounds of corned meat, 48 chickens, 28 ducks, and 16 mice. Doubtless, beef, mutton, pork, veal, lamb, corned beef, chickens, ducks, and mice, in order to be in good condition as these seized were on our tables; but the evil would have been far greater had not the Board of Health done its work.  
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**ST. LOUIS JOURNAL.**  
A party of nine young gentlemen, hailing from nowhere in particular, and distinguished from the rest of the world by wearing white stockings, and a party of nine other young gentlemen, hailing from nowhere in particular, and distinguished from the rest of the world by wearing brown stockings, have met in the City of St. Louis and disputed for the honors of a base-ball game, with the result that the white-stockinged gentlemen were whipped in every inning and the brown-stockinged young gentlemen scored 10 runs to their opponents 0. Upon the strength of this discomfiture, the City of St. Louis has risen to its feet in a spirit of exultation, and is sending the air with ecstatic exclamations, and making itself ridiculous generally. These brown-legged young gentlemen having defeated the white-legged ones, we are now prepared to see St. Louis make a new claim for the location of the Men in that city, prepare new arguments in favor of locating the National Capital there, and immediately issue a new directory with 300,000 additional names in it. The issue of this important brown-legged event will undoubtedly have a cheerful influence upon the stagnant condition of the trade and commerce of that city, and infuse new life into its torpid channels. We presume every citizen of St. Louis breathes more freely and feels more erect, now that nine men with white stockings, hailing from Chicago, have been beaten; that it really has one source of honest exultation; and that, for the first time, it can rejoice in getting ahead of Chicago. We have no desire to depreciate the great physical and moral victory which St. Louis has gained. We acknowledge it in its length and breadth. If necessary, we are prepared to feel mortified, to call these white-legged young gentlemen all sorts of harsh names, and even to invite the brown-legged young gentlemen to Chicago and give them an erection, calling out the Fire Department, the school-children, and the brass bands to assist.

In this connection, however, a word or two of counsel is due the white-legged young gentlemen purporting to hail from Chicago, who went down to St. Louis to see a reel shaken by the wind. These young gentlemen announce themselves from Chicago. None of them belong here, however. They came from all parts of the country, and are paid to live here. Their names are not to be found in the directory. They do not pay taxes here, and we believe none of them are actively connected with the educational, religious, or social interests of Chicago. They are not patrons of the Sunday-Lecture Society, the Academy of Design, or even the personal tax-collector. Their hold upon Chicago is of the faintest description, therefore, but since they have drifted in here, and will probably remain here until the end of the summer, and since they are using the name of Chicago, it may be as well for them to pay some regard to that fact, and to bear in mind that the way they have come to St. Louis is not the way Chicago people do business, and that if they propose to continue the use of the name of Chicago, they must either wipe out St. Louis or cease hailing from Chicago. Meanwhile St. Louis can keep on howling with exultation, and should do so. She may never have another chance. Let her make the most of it. If she slight a thing as a base-ball game can make her happy, it would be cruel to interfere with it in any way belittle the event.

The London Times takes editorial notice of the recent centennial celebrations in this country of the battles of Lexington and Concord; and, while it thinks that the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence will present "Philadelphia at its newest and noisiest, and will rather suggest a contrast between the representative citizen of the present and the grave forms of Hancock and his colleagues," it takes a very calm and philosophical view of the Lexington and Concord celebrations, and thinks them to be very commendable, and hoping that they will not affect in any way the friendly relations between the two countries; but, on the other hand, that "by the time the Americans come to celebrate the Convention of Yorktown, the prejudices of a hundred years will have vanished." In the course of its article, the Times cannot refrain from making the following queries: "If the investiture of the living can affect a nation's machine, as the case of the poor old General HILL, Lord NORTH, and all the subordinate instruments of 'British tyranny' must have expiated their guilt under the pitiless fire of American oratory on every successive Fourth of July during the century."

In the last issue of THE TRIBUNE we commented upon the fact that the District of Columbia Ring, headed by BOSS SWEENEY, thwarted in all their previous efforts to drag Mr. DANA into the District and try him for libel, had concocted a new dodge by attempting to procure a criminal indictment against him, alleging that the articles exposing the mismanagement of this Ring were written by Mr. DANA in the District, forwarded to the New York *Times*, and then circulated in the District. The Ring, however, are now more strict obedience to its orders. Remarking "my manhood," they moved when a despotism of the press pulled a string. The *Times* has pursued its policy of terrorism in the *Times* colonies, and has the satisfaction of having defeated the most hopeful social experiment of the century. Last September a reduction in wages was announced. The men opposed it. The *Times* Brothers offered to submit the question to arbitration,

into courts for trial without the proper opportunity to defend himself against the attacks of a powerful and unscrupulous Ring.

**PRUSSIAN AND AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.**  
The current number of the *International Review* contains a noteworthy article by Mr. ALEXANDER DREMAN on the agricultural advance of Prussia from 1816 to 1875. The facts given in it have an important bearing upon agricultural industry in America.  
Progress in Germany outside of Prussia has been much slower than in Germany inside Prussia. The fact is due to the earlier emancipation of the peasant-serfs in the central Kingdom, and to the enlightened legislation of Prussia and Hanover, which has since been copied with more or less fidelity by the minor States. But only after the lapse of a number of years, in 1857 Prussia abolished serfdom, but the measure was not complete until 1818. The next step was to facilitate the ex-slaves' becoming a land-owner. He was allowed to retain a certain small piece of land by paying a rent, fixed by law, to the owner. This rent was the money-equivalent of a certain proportion of the average produce. The tenant was given the right to buy his land for a fixed sum, proportional to its rent, within a certain number of years. Taxation, which had hitherto fallen almost entirely upon the peasantry, was now distributed more equally. Fendal charges were swept; a system of registering titles, like ours but inferior to it, was adopted; and land became for the first time a marketable commodity. The trade guilds, which then monopolized the different trades and prevented the entrance into them of any new competitors, were abolished, and the guilds were abolished, and the owner of a trade could follow it. The German trade-unions are not allowed to make boys vagrants and thieves by denying them the chance to learn how to earn an honest livelihood.

The plan adopted to make the ex-slaves land-owners might have been, and might still be, followed to advantage by the Southern States. The latter can find no surer means of regaining property than to turn the negroes into owners of the land upon which they now squat or which they rent.  
In 1857 the population of Prussia was about 30,000,000. The number of acres used in production was 55,000,000, so that it took 23 acres to support one life. The superiority of free to slave labor is strikingly shown by the fact that now less than 11 acres support a life. This is a difference in favor of freedom of 50 per cent. Since 1830 nearly 6,500,000 acres have been added to the cultivated soil by the improvement of waste lands. Intelligence has been brought to bear on agriculture. Nearly one-half of the arable land used to be abandoned to waste every year. Now, to be abandoned to waste every year, the rotation in crops keeps up the production of the soil. It is used to produce seven-eighths of the people to feed the whole. Now 48 per cent do this, and 52 per cent can devote themselves to providing clothing and shelter and following the higher arts. Although the comparative number of persons engaged in agriculture has decreased, the gross product is now much greater. The poor not only eat better food, but more of it. Germany used to export a good part of her grain. She now consumes nearly the whole of it.

It is this fact which is of special interest to America. The British Islands now consume 120,000,000 bushels of wheat a year, half of which they import. It is a matter of great moment to know what nation is to produce the grain which Great Britain must buy. We have from 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels of wheat to export each year. At present, the foreign demand carries nearly all of it off. It is probable that this will continue to be the case. Tables given by Mr. DREMAN show that Germany supplied 50 per cent of the British imports of grain in 1845 with only 8 per cent in 1874. The amount thus supplied was very nearly balanced by imports from Russia into Germany. It is evident, then, that the new Empire has become so prosperous that its grain-product will not do more than feed its population, since that population is no longer starved, but lives in comfort. Here is one of the great trials of the American farmer out of the way. As we showed the other day, the competition of Russia will not be very keen, for some time to come, at least, so that the Western grain-grower can put in his wheat with serene confidence that he will find hungry mouths ready for the crop across the sea.

**THE FAILURE OF A GREAT EXPERIMENT.**  
It is nearly nine years since the BROSSES Brothers, the owners of three large collieries in Yorkshire, England, formed an industrial partnership with their men. The original results of the experiment have often been sketched in these columns. Practical barbarism among the men gave way to civilization. Strikes ceased. Drunkenness almost ceased. Schools were opened. A library for the benefit of the miners was begun. Thrift and sobriety took the place of stupid waste and debauchery. The men received their ordinary wages, and, besides, a bonus on labor amounting to half the surplus above 10 per cent on the capital. This bonus was divided among them in proportion to the aggregate wages earned by each during the year. They could, moreover, become share-holders in the concern and pay for their stock in small installments. The gain by the arrangement was not confined to the men. The employers were no longer harassed by strikes. Their costly machinery was constantly employed. While their average profits had been only 9 per cent for some years, they cleared 10 per cent the first year of this experiment and \$8,500 besides. The bonus to labor was \$3,500. The second year, the surplus profit, halved between masters and men, was \$35,000. This industrial partnership has since flourished and has been quoted the wide world over as an example of what might be done to completely and eternally reconcile capital and labor.

The reconciliation was complete, but not eternal. The famous partnership exists no longer. As far as can be judged, at this distance, the thing which destroyed it was trade-unionism. It is not too much to say that this tyrannical force more than counterbalanced, by this one "rotted seed," all the dubious good it may have done workingmen. The employees of the BROSSES Brothers joined the Miners' Union some time since, and have been acting in strict obedience to its orders. Remarking "my manhood," they moved when a despotism of the press pulled a string. The *Times* has pursued its policy of terrorism in the *Times* colonies, and has the satisfaction of having defeated the most hopeful social experiment of the century. Last September a reduction in wages was announced. The men opposed it. The *Times* Brothers offered to submit the question to arbitration,

which has been the method of settling such questions ever since the formation of the industrial partnership.

This perfectly fair method of settlement was referred by the men to their tyrant, the Miners' Union. This directed them to refuse to do it, and strike. They did so. After losing four weeks of work and wages by their blind folly, they agreed to arbitrate. The referees sustained the masters, and the reduction was made. This trouble, in which the action of the men, if it is correctly reported, was utterly inexcusable, was one of many. The employees were completely subject to the Union, had no will of their own, and could make no agreement with the Company which was binding on them if the Union ordered it to be broken. Under these circumstances, the partnership was necessarily dissolved. The men who were shareholders of course retain their stock, but the bonus on labor will be paid no longer. This tells its own story.

Prof. SWINDE devotes a column of the *Alliance* of the current week to the recent season of Thomas concerts in this city, in the course of which he says many pretty things and many true things, and manifests a very hearty appreciation of the music performed. The only criticism made by the Professor is that there was "no passion" in the music, and that Mr. THOMAS did not "draw near the tears in his art." He fears that "the love of marvelous art may be eclipsing the glory of sentiment." The Professor's criticism may apply with some force to some of the recent concerts, although not to all; but if he would satisfy himself that Thomas appreciates sentiment, let him take his cap and go to a fashionable dinner, listen to "Elphig," the overhauling chorale of the Ninth Symphony, and the sentiment of "Lohengrin," "Prometheus," and old JONAS SMITH'S BACH, and he will come back to Chicago with no further fear.

The New York World has let up a little on Chicago, and is now turning its attention to Oakshoek. It has discovered that the firm is Oakshoek was attributable to the high wind prevailing at the time, and thereupon severely censures the mill-owners for not putting out their fires. But if the mill-owners were to put out their fires every time the wind blows a little harder than usual, how many days in the year would they run? We are only surprised that the World has not demanded that the people of Oakshoek shall at once have these high winds stopped, and called upon the insurance companies to withdraw their capital unless such an arrangement was carried out immediately.

The patriotic Pennsylvanian is about to celebrate the Westmoreland Declaration of Independence, which was read and agreed to by the good people of what was then known as Westmoreland County. Their blood was up, and they meant business. They were not to be deterred by the unwholesome loyalty to "His Majesty King GEORGE the Third, our lawful and rightful King." They did not remain loyal, as their subsequent brave acts showed, but will it be anything but a monstrous joke to celebrate the signing of this document as the source of Pennsylvania's freedom?

The Eastern companies desire profitable business, and certainly will complete their Chicago gas and bring their profits to New York for investment. The West will not object. We are inclined to repeat that we have no objection to their doing so, but we do not believe that the gas of Chicago would be so profitable as the gas of New York. We are inclined to repeat that we have no objection to their doing so, but we do not believe that the gas of Chicago would be so profitable as the gas of New York.

The fast-bosom who criticized ROBERTA's picture, of "Elphig," at the recent exhibition of the BROSSES Brothers' morning, himself made an error which nautical men would recognize in an instant. The lines

The dead stored by the dumb  
And the living stored by the dumb  
Implied sufficient notice of the large independent of the current to give storage-way, and this being the case, the painter is justified. If the boat were merely drifting without any propulsion, it could not be steered, and would drift broadside or stern-foremost with the stream.

Boston is just as hostile to WESTERLY PRINCE as St. Louis at this moment. His charge that his society snubbed BROSSES is not by any means forgotten, nor is it yet disproved. Prof. GOVERN endeavored to show that the lunch which the late Senator was ignored was informal, and that very few people obtained same. Mr. FULTON answered the charge by a newspaper account of the affair, which shows that between one and two hundred people were present, and that they all sat down.

**POLITICAL NOTES.**  
Judge KELLEY expects to be Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means if SAM RAYBOLD is elected Speaker.  
If WILLIAM ALLEN of Darke County, would change his name to BARRER, the Chairman *Gazette* would support him for Governor.  
Gen. W. F. BARTLETT made such an extremely popular speech at the Concord banquet that the friends of running for Congress on the strength of it.

Ex-Senator BARNES might be induced to take DEAN'S place in the Cabinet, if the President should ask him. Just now he is engrossed in private business, and doesn't like it very well.  
Young and beautiful WILLIAM ALLEN, of Darke County, is really rising up in the estimation of Ohio people. It would not be complimentary, therefore, to the State to say that he is a "young fellow" for a joke.  
Mr. MURRAY FALGOUT has not spoken quite enough yet. He has not reached for the authenticity of the interview published in the *Sun*. Did those foolish and wise things proceed out of his mouth?

ROMANUS BROSSES, Jr., has been shedding lustre on the family name by making an uncommonly good witness of himself against the coal-owners before the Investigating Committee at Albany.  
The Rochester Democrat-Chronicle remarks that BARNES "may be found the most available man to lead the Republican party to victory in 1876." BARNES' friends ought to have more sense than to talk about him in that way for the present.  
When Mr. O'DONNELL first ran for Mayor of New York and was defeated, his portrait was in all the shop-windows. The next time, he was represented by a headless figure. There have been a good many portraits of Gov. THOMAS about lately.  
So SAM HILL, the rising Southern orator, has actually been elected to Congress. Three Democrats were running for the office. The Republicans candidate withdrew, having discovered that he had the colored vote by a large majority against one of the anti-Hill Democrats.

The gentlemen who dined with CARL SCHWENK the other evening are in danger of "fouling the season." The Springfield *Republican* says so. "The ends they have in view are all that is noble, worthy and patriotic. The present question at present is one of means."  
The New York World no longer believes, as it did last winter, that the majority must be held responsible for legislation. It says that the Republicans in the Senate, having elected themselves

the "Assembly," have the measure of the Senate. The attitude of the "most indecent and corrupt" of the Republicans is such that they have the measure of the Senate. The attitude of the "most indecent and corrupt" of the Republicans is such that they have the measure of the Senate.

The Hon. WALDO P. F. President of the Massachusetts Convention Wednesday, State Senators from Lowell on







back and then I feel  
be dragged out....The

and, it is said, very plentiful this season. Dewitt C. Br...

which will continue the necessity of operating for the first time during the summer months. It is expected that the season will be a successful one for the company, and that the company will be able to handle the increased business.

The schy N. C. West has  
at the foot of the public d

It will be remembered that  
 when Robert Bell last fall  
 left the Toledo newspaper  
 this port in a leaking  
 boat, he brought to 12,000  
 the big cargo to arrive  
 in this harbor, and  
 came in again yesterday  
 with the Toledo express  
 The vessel had just  
 the Captain saw the  
 vessel that something  
 action showed, that  
 board, and, not caring to  
 himself, he put back  
 new boats put in at once  
 Hughes and Anna E. D.  
 Workman are still here  
 still. After this report  
 these vessels—either they  
 against English.... The  
 thing remains, but the  
 way Jarak will not go  
 form of the new Port  
 held, the latter part of  
 since Michigan will not  
 break the reason being  
 case at Detroit till the  
 will probably have to  
 the other side of the  
 before, an old and  
 Tuesday, upon to remem-  
 the On-Clapton has been  
 the matter of the  
 school for the half and  
 who George Hume had  
 will learn for Cleveland  
 lay up till freight be  
 been

**The Commercial Traveler**  
 to apply in the  
 simply wedged in, and  
 driven down the street  
 supported on the  
 The tug Golden City has  
 Wellston, to parties at  
 that place Wednesday morn-  
 at Chippewa Creek and the

MISCCELLANEOUS  
 DIARY

The wife Mary Ann  
 returns her husband to  
 adorable woman....At

Gondola was carried aground by Adams and capsize.... T

days ago, but was pulled out of the water by the crew of the tug S. K. Kirby, who went forward last night and towed the ship to the pier. She has pretty much everything she needs here, but she has no fuel. She has no food, and she has no water. She has no money, and she has no friends. She is a poor, old, and lonely woman. She is a poor, old, and lonely woman. She is a poor, old, and lonely woman.

The native appellation which cigars are made from is the

in the middle of all  
an examining a box of  
on the outside of  
were made in a fabric  
anybody knows or  
factory of cigars, and  
factory of tobacco.  
The finest cigars are  
Vigneras, which are  
right on the spot in  
rather expensive and  
money somewhat diffi-  
culty prices for a Vign-  
er cigar—change  
abound—but in New  
Many smokers, and  
New England, are con-  
to the proper inter-  
names they see brand-  
People often feel qualms  
or sell a particular cig-  
cigarettes when they give  
Imperial, Bepalla, Lon-  
or any other of this class  
is that these names de-  
the cigars. A Bepal-  
inches, a Bepalla Brit-

Entr'opéras are quite smoked in the pauses

The quality of the words *superfuso*, *fuso* color and strength of box with *maduro* for the nest in strength, *diurnum* strength, and *intermediate* shades of by combining two of *maduro* signifies that

and colorado claro that  
a colorado should be.  
There are two words

in the subterranean world which stare at you in the world of more and Pacific Adepts.

The mystery of life is the fact that it is the plantation, and Voodooism, which most of the plant-  
Aloha is a low religion the Hawaiian Islands. The  
Marshall to the Bay  
vegas lie on the banks  
on a piece of land so  
deep. As a rule, a  
only one copier, it is  
35 acres. HAW  
various plants to shell  
these, a conch shell  
pounds, a conch shell

of not less than \$20.00  
are willing to pray for

the insects peculiar to  
be a little thick, at one  
are appointed, and  
tobaccoists, has 10,0  
to make him bless the  
sects.

has not yet been observed, but something  
A white cat, with

she would have been in a home bearing in a boy be two young rats. she would have been in and afforded them the she supplied to her and one of the rats to see the happy families and the rat and in happy promises bestowed frequently, and the rats normal to enjoy the rat in an affectionate way. After all, the rats are the best of the best.

1990











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[illegible]



